THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) No representation has been received regarding a scheme to introduce domestic spinning units to be run by pedals on power for the benefit of rural women in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Schemes for the Welfare of Handloom Weavers

1031. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented for the welfare of handloom weavers living below the poverty line under IRDP, TRYSEM, DRDA, and Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) the amount of funds earmarked for the above schemes, scheme-wise; and

(c) whether any committees have been constituted in the districts under the Chairmanship of Chairman, D.R.D.A.s to identify the beneficiaries and oversee the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes for the welfare of Handloom weavers living below the poverty line under the ongoing schemes of poverty alleviation:

(i) Coverage of loomless handloom weavers under Integrated Rural Development Programme for provision of looms, worksheds and working capital.

(ii) Coverage of SC/ST houseless handloom weavers under Indira Awas Yojana for providing houses/dwelling units.

(iii) Training to weavers, in improved weaving/dyeing practices under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), and

(iv) Setting up of Common Facilities Centres in areas of weavers Concentration with assistance from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

(b) No separate funds are earmarked for the implementation of these Schemes. The expenditure is to be incurred from the normal funds available to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)/Zilla Parishads under IRDP, TRYSEM and JRY.

(c) There are no separate Committees for this purpose at District level. Normal Committees for IRDP and other programmes are expected to identify the beneficiaries and oversee the implementation of the schemes in consultation with officers in charge of handloom activity at the District level.

Training in New Agricultural Technology

1032. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started giving theoretical and practical training in new agricultural technology and scientific methods to young farmers in selected block development centres in the states; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme and whether it will be extended further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) To provide uptodate knowledge of relavant agricultural technology through Institutional Training for farm youth from small and marginal holdings, a Danish assisted project titled 'Women and Youth Training and Extension Project' (WYTEP) is in progress in Karnataka from September, 1982. The project was undertaken in 11 districts (107 Talukas) in phase-I which was completed in June, 1989 and subsequently phase-II of the project was taken up extending to all the districts of the State except Bihar in July, 1989. Duration of the phase-II of the project is six

years. So far 25,298 farm youths were trained in phase-I and 6,976 farm youth were trained till June, 1993 under phase-II of the project. The training is being provided through farmer training units, rural development Institutes, agricultural schools etc.

Further, the scheme 'Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)' is also under implementation in rural areas which aims at providing technical and entre-preneurial skills to rural youth including young farmers in the age-group 18—35 years. The identification of beneficiaries is done by the Block Development Officers and short term training in different trades including agricultural sector is imparted to the trainees. The Scheme will continue to be implemented during the 8th Plan period.

Implementation of Anti-Poverty Programme

1033. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major anti-poverty programmes under implementation;

(b) whether the targets set under these programmes have been achieved, if so, the performance during last three years;

(c) what are the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of these programmes; and

(d) the steps taken to remove these shortcoming and to make the programmes more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) and (b) The major poverty alleviation programmes under implementation by the Centre are (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). The main objective of IRDP is to enable the identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line. This objective is sought to be achieved by providing income generation assets to the beneficiaries through Government subsidy and bank loan. As regards JRY this programme aims to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed/underemployed persons both men and women in the rural areas.

A new scheme called Employment Assurance Scheme has also been launched from 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 RPDS blocks in the country. Its primary objective is to provide 100 days of unskilled manual labour to the rural poor, who are in need of employment. The performance under JRY is monitored in terms of mandays of employment generated. The target of employment generation fixed and achieved under IRDP and JRY during the last three years are given as under:—

Year	IRDP (Nos. of families in Lakh)		JRY (Lakh mandays)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1990-91	23.71	28.98	9291.00	8745.60
1991-92	22.52	25.37	7354.40	8092.00
1992-93	18.75	20.69	7538.00	7821.00

The achievements of both the programmes generally exceeded the targets and concerted efforts were made to implement the programmes successfully during the period.

(c) and (d) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): Some of the major shortcomings noticed in the implementation of IRDP include coverage of ineligible